

EXHIBIT H

PART 1

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

3
4 TINA LINDQUIST,)
5 Plaintiff,)
6 -vs-) No. 04-249E
7 HEIM, L.P.)
8 Defendant.)

COPY

9 The videotaped deposition of WILLIAM
10 SWITALSKI called for examination pursuant to Notice
11 and the Rules of Civil Procedure for the United
12 States District Courts pertaining to the taking of
13 depositions, taken before DEANNA AMORE, a notary
14 public within and for the County of Cook and State
15 of Illinois, at 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago,
16 Illinois, on the 7th day of April, 2006, at the
17 hour of 8:00 a.m.

18
19 CSR No.: 084-0003999

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1 APPEARANCES:

2 DALLAS W. HARTMAN, P.C., by,

3 MR. DALLAS W. HARTMAN

4 2815 Wilmington Road

5 New Castle, Pennsylvania 16105

6 (724) 652-4081

7 Representing the Plaintiff;

8 MEYER, DARRAGH, BUCKLER, BEBENEK & ECK,

9 P.L.L.C., by,

10 MR. PAUL R. ROBINSON

11 U.S. Steel Tower, Suite 4850

12 600 Grant Street

13 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

14 (412) 261-6600

15 Representing the Defendant.

16 ALSO PRESENT:

17 Karolina Tesarski, Videographer

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1	I N D E X	
2	WITNESS	EXAMINATION
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1 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: My name is Karolina
2 Tesarski, legal video specialist with McCorkle
3 Court Reporters located at 200 North LaSalle
4 Street, Suite 300, Chicago, Illinois 60601.
5 I am the camera operator on April 7, 2006, for the
6 videotaping of the deposition of William Switalski
7 being taken at 33 North LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois,
8 at the time of 8:08 a.m. in the matter of Tina
9 Lindquist, plaintiff, versus Heim L.P., defendant,
10 filed in the United States District Court, Western
11 District of Pennsylvania, Case No. 04-249E.

12 Will counsel please identify themselves
13 for the record beginning with the plaintiff's
14 counsel?

15 MR. HARTMAN: Yes, my name is Dallas Hartman.
16 I represent Tina Lindquist.

17 MR. ROBINSON: Good morning, my name is Paul
18 Robinson. I represent the defendant, Heim, L.P.

19 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Will the reporter please
20 identify herself and swear in the witness?

21 THE COURT REPORTER: Deanna Amore.

22 (Witness sworn.)

23 MR. HARTMAN: For the record would you please
24 state your name?

1 THE WITNESS: William G. Switalski.

2 WILLIAM SWITALSKI,

3 called as a witness herein, having been first duly

4 sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

5 EXAMINATION

6 BY MR. HARTMAN:

7 Q. Would you give us your current business

8 address, Mr. Switalski?

9 A. Yes, it is 4228 Commercial Way in

10 Glenview, Illinois.

11 Q. And how long have you been at that

12 address?

13 A. Approximately two years.

14 Q. And what is your current profession?

15 A. I am a mechanical engineer.

16 Q. And how long have you been a mechanical

17 engineer?

18 A. Since May of 1980.

19 Q. I notice from your report that's dated

20 March 13, 2002, that the firm you work with is

21 Switalski Engineering, Inc.; is that correct?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Is that a company wholly owned by you?

24 A. Yes.

1 Q. And do you have any employees?

2 A. No, I don't.

3 Q. So Switalski Engineering, Inc., consists
4 basically of you?

5 A. That's right.

6 Q. Prior to working for Switalski
7 Engineering, Inc., by whom were you employed?

8 A. I was employed by Triodyne, Incorporated.

9 Q. And how long were you employed by
10 Triodyne, Inc.?

11 A. I was just short of 24 years.

12 Q. And am I correct that Triodyne, Inc., is
13 the company that's owned by Professor Barnett?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And during your 20-plus years of working
16 with Triodyne, have you had the opportunity to work
17 with Professor Barnett?

18 A. I have.

19 Q. Have you ever had your deposition taken
20 before?

21 A. Yes, I have.

22 Q. You understand that I am going to be
23 asking you questions and the court reporter is
24 taking down your testimony; are you aware of that?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And you are also aware you are being
3 videoed?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. You are not represented by counsel, am
6 I correct?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. And you are here as an expert retained by
9 Mr. Robinson on behalf Heim, L.P.; am I correct?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. During the period of time that you worked
12 with Triodyne, Inc., did you have the opportunity
13 to work with Professor Barnett on cases involving
14 foot pedals?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Can you tell us how many cases you worked
17 with Professor Barnett?

18 A. I can only give you a guesstimate of the
19 range of number of cases. Perhaps when we worked
20 directly for a foot control manufacturer perhaps,
21 oh, five to ten times, and when we worked for a
22 manufacturer of mechanical power presses or power
23 press brakes, the foot control may have been an
24 issue another, you know, perhaps 10 to 20 times.

1 Q. Today do you specifically recall ever
2 working with Professor Barnett on any cases
3 involving a foot pedal and a press brake?

4 A. I am sure I have but no particular ones
5 pop into my mind.

6 Q. Can you tell us what kind of foot pedal
7 was involved when you worked with Professor Barnett
8 on a case involving a power press -- excuse me -- a
9 press brake and a foot pedal?

10 A. I can remember doing an inspection with
11 Professor Barnett of a press brake with the older
12 style mechanical pedal as well as the newer
13 electric foot control.

14 Q. With regard to the electric foot control,
15 how many cases have you worked with Professor
16 Barnett on that involve that, press brakes and the
17 electric foot control?

18 A. The combination of the two, perhaps
19 anywhere from one to three.

20 Q. Do you remember the style of the foot
21 control involved in the case?

22 A. Yes.

23 On at least one occasion the style of foot
24 control was top cover only and then at least one

1 more case the style of foot control would have been
2 top cover and side shields.

3 Q. And would that be the extent of the type
4 of foot controls that you have been involved in
5 with Professor Barnett that also included press
6 brakes?

7 MR. ROBINSON: I will object to the form of the
8 question.

9 THE WITNESS: I believe so.

10 BY MR. HARTMAN:

11 Q. So when you worked with Professor Barnett
12 in evaluating the foot control as it relates to the
13 interaction with the press brake, you have had top
14 cover only and cover with side shields; am
15 I correct?

16 A. I believe so, yes.

17 Q. Do you recall on the cases involving cover
18 with side shields what the issue was?

19 A. No, I don't.

20 Q. Do you recall whether or not there was an
21 evaluation done as to whether or not the foot pedal
22 itself was the cause of the accident?

23 A. Because I can't recall the specific
24 issues, I just don't know.

1 Q. Have you -- since you have been on your
2 own with Switalski Engineering, Inc., other than
3 this case, have you had the opportunity to evaluate
4 a power -- excuse me -- a press brake in
5 conjunction with the foot control?

6 A. No, this is the first project that came
7 into Switalski Engineering with the combination of
8 those two products.

9 Q. I think before we get started it is
10 important for us to make sure we are talking the
11 same type of terms.

12 Do you know what a press brake is?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. What is a press brake?

15 A. A press brake is --

16 MR. ROBINSON: Hold on one second. I will
17 object to the form of the question. But please
18 don't ever concern yourselves with my objections.
19 I have legal thoughts in mind and you can answer.
20 But wait until I finish my objection and you can
21 say whatever you want to say. Object to form.

22 BY MR. HARTMAN:

23 Q. Let me rephrase the question. Would you
24 describe to me what your understanding of a press

1 brake is?

2 A. A press brake is one of several different
3 kinds of machines in the metal working family. It
4 is -- in particular it has a specialty which is the
5 bending and shaping of sheet metal. It can be used
6 for many other purposes in addition to that. But
7 if someone has to bend especially larger sheets of
8 sheet metal, they would pretty much be restricted
9 to using a press brake to do that job.

10 Q. What is a power press or a punch press?
11 Are they the same thing to you?

12 A. Well, a power press can be either one. A
13 power press, mechanical power press or power press
14 brake, so the terminology power and press are
15 common to both.

16 Q. Well, that's good because we need to
17 understand what you understand it to be because
18 during the course different witnesses have alluded
19 different definitions to different things.

20 A. I see.

21 And the question that preceded that one
22 now?

23 Q. Well, let's talk about what is a punch
24 press?

1 A. A punch press is really a slang term for
2 mechanical power press.

3 Q. So when we talk about a mechanical power
4 press, we are talking about -- are you indicating
5 that's what you are talking about punch presses and
6 press brakes?

7 A. No, it would be strictly the punch press.

8 Q. So a mechanical power press would be a
9 punch press?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. A power press would include punch presses
12 and press brakes?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And then the press brake, you have already
15 defined that?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Okay. Describe for me what a mechanical
18 power press is.

19 A. A mechanical power press can be used for a
20 variety of different operations, the most common
21 one probably being the punching operation and hence
22 the term punch press. But it can also be used for
23 forming, cleaning, blanking, piercing and bending
24 just like the press brake but it would be

1 restricted to smaller items as opposed to large
2 pieces of sheet metal.

3 Q. Are there two different standards that
4 apply -- are there different standards that apply
5 to mechanical power presses and press brakes?

6 A. Yes, there are.

7 Q. Do you know why there are different
8 standards that apply to each?

9 A. Well, because the intended use of the
10 machines differ to some degree and it mainly again
11 has to do with the forming of sheet metal which is
12 something that a press brake is much more capable
13 of handling a much larger variety of sizes and
14 shapes of sheet metal as opposed to the mechanical
15 power press.

16 Q. Do you agree that the industry as a whole
17 clearly distinguishes between mechanical power
18 presses and press brakes?

19 A. Yes --

20 MR. ROBINSON: I will object to the form.

21 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

22 BY MR. HARTMAN:

23 Q. Would you describe for me the differences
24 as you understand them to be in detail?

1 MR. ROBINSON: I will object to the form, also
2 asked and answered.

3 THE WITNESS: I think the -- certainly one of
4 the primary differences has to do with the concept
5 of safe distance guarding. There is a concept that
6 is recognized in the press brake safety standard
7 called safe distance guarding particularly when a
8 foot control is used.

9 The standard recognizes that some work pieces
10 are so large that the operator has to stand several
11 feet away from the point of operation while
12 holding, supporting one's side of the large piece
13 of sheet metal while the machine is cycled and it
14 performs its bending operation. And in that case a
15 foot pedal can be positioned several feet away from
16 the machine.

17 The press brake standard requires that if a
18 guarding device such as a physical barrier can be
19 used, it must be used. Except the standard
20 recognizes that there are some jobs performed with
21 a mechanical press brake that are simply
22 incompatible with guarding. So if a foot control
23 is used, it is supposed to be placed a sufficiently
24 large distance away from the machine that the

1 operator cannot physically reach in to the point of
2 operation while the machine is cycling. You don't
3 find that provision in the mechanical power press
4 standard.

5 BY MR. HARTMAN:

6 Q. You are talking about difference in the
7 standards but I am talking about differences in the
8 machine types.

9 MR. ROBINSON: And that was -- if I may,
10 I actually thought your question was relating to
11 the machines, hence my asked and answered. But it
12 was -- it did follow your question regarding the
13 different standards. So then I was actually going
14 to withdraw my -- I thought I was confused. So now
15 I will object to it as asked and answered because
16 he did tell you the differences earlier.

17 BY MR. HARTMAN:

18 Q. I want a listing of the differences of the
19 machines themselves and the uses to which they are
20 intended to be used.

21 MR. ROBINSON: Objection, asked and answered.

22 THE WITNESS: Okay. The physical appearance of
23 a mechanical press brake versus the physical
24 appearance of a mechanical punch press, the point

1 of operation in a punch press is generally
2 three-dimensional. It has length, width and depth
3 to the tooling and the operation that more often
4 than not is going to be performed.

5 A mechanical press brake is basically a linear
6 machining operation, for example, the press brake
7 involved in Mrs. Lindquist's accident has a width
8 of six feet. It can perform a bending operation up
9 to six feet wide. The point of operation really
10 doesn't have any depth to it. The machine is
11 capable of making a bend in a piece of sheet metal
12 along a line up to six feet left to right.

13 A punch press, for example, if I am going --
14 I might be able to have an operation with a punch
15 press, a mechanical power press or I am bending the
16 same piece of metal in two or more places all at
17 the same time. And although a piece of tooling
18 might be designed to be able to do that and a
19 mechanical power press too, generally the standard
20 dyes for a mechanical press brake don't allow that.
21 If you make two bends, you have to do two separate
22 cycles of the machine and two different operations.

23 Q. It seems to me you have interchanged the
24 terminology mechanical power press and press brake.

1 I am not trying to confuse you.

2 MR. ROBINSON: What's the question?

3 BY MR. HARTMAN:

4 Q. I am just asking --

5 A. If I misspoke, I don't realize it.

6 MR. ROBINSON: Read back the answer. I think
7 you did misspeak. You might have been referencing
8 a press brake.

9 (Whereupon, the record was
10 read.)

11 THE WITNESS: No, I intended to say just what
12 the court reporter read there.

13 MR. ROBINSON: I want to make sure.

14 BY MR. HARTMAN:

15 Q. Well, would you explain that to me?

16 MR. ROBINSON: We are on the record?

17 BY MR. HARTMAN:

18 Q. Would you explain that to me that last
19 statement that you just said though you may be able
20 to -- which operation can you do multiple forms --
21 multiple bends at the same time?

22 A. That would be on the mechanical power
23 press because of the three-dimensional nature of
24 the dye space and most tooling whereas again with

1 the press brake what you are really performing are
2 one-dimensional bends in pieces of sheet metal.

3 Q. So a press brake does one-dimensional
4 bends, on a mechanical power press you can do
5 multiple dimensions of bends if the tooling is
6 correct?

7 A. Yes, right.

8 Q. Is there a difference in the speed between
9 your typical press brake and power punch press?

10 MR. ROBINSON: I will object to the form.

11 THE WITNESS: Yes, there are typically some
12 differences. A mechanical punch press is probably
13 the fastest in that family of machines. The
14 hydraulic press brake is probably the slowest in
15 that family of machines, and the mechanical press
16 brake is somewhere in the middle. So there is
17 going to be some overlap in the speeds of
18 mechanical press brakes and mechanical power
19 presses.

20 BY MR. HARTMAN:

21 Q. What is the range of speed and cycles per
22 minute that you are aware of with a press brake?

23 MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form.

24 THE WITNESS: As I recalled it, the press brake

1 in Ms. Lindquist's accident was designed to do a
2 maximum of 30 cycles per minute or strokes per
3 minute. Hydraulic press brakes, I think I have
4 seen some really large ones that will go as slow as
5 perhaps one cycle in five to ten seconds.

6 Mechanical power presses, I think we have
7 encountered some that will do as many as 120
8 strokes per minute, two strokes per second. So
9 that's probably as good as I can do as far as
10 giving you a feel for the general range of speeds.

11 Thirty-five cycles per minute is something that
12 both the mechanical press brake as well as the
13 mechanic power press will achieve.

14 BY MR. HARTMAN:

15 Q. You today have knowledge of mechanical
16 power presses that have a cycle speed of 35 strokes
17 per minute?

18 A. I am sure that I have been out on any
19 number occasions with Professor Barnett and have
20 inspected it, videotaped it, photographed them.

21 Q. Today do you have personal knowledge of
22 any mechanical power press that operates at a speed
23 of 35 cycles per minute?

24 MR. ROBINSON: Objection, asked and answered.

1 MR. HARTMAN: No, he says, he is sure he has --

2 MR. ROBINSON: You don't need to comment on my
3 objection. I just made an objection.

4 BY MR. HARTMAN:

5 Q. Let me re-ask the question.

6 Do you today have personal knowledge of
7 mechanical power presses that operate at
8 35 revolutions per minute?

9 A. Other than knowing they exist, if you were
10 to ask me to give you the address and the name of a
11 company that owns one, I couldn't.

12 Q. Is that typical for a mechanical power
13 press to operate at that slow of a speed?

14 MR. ROBINSON: I will object to the form,
15 specifically the word slow.

16 BY MR. HARTMAN:

17 Q. Okay. Is it typical for mechanical power
18 presses to operate at 35 revolutions per minute?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. What would -- are you aware of what the
21 average speed of mechanical power presses is in a
22 cycles per minute basis?

23 A. No, I am not.

24 MR. ROBINSON: I will object to the form. If

1 you could give a pause after the questions. I want
2 to make sure I am able to assert my objection to
3 the form of that question.

4 THE WITNESS: All right. I am sorry.

5 MR. ROBINSON: That's my fault. I should have
6 said that earlier.

7 BY MR. HARTMAN:

8 Q. Can you tell me -- today can you tell me
9 the range from slow to the fastest operating speeds
10 of mechanical power presses?

11 A. No, I cannot without researching that
12 question.

13 Q. Have you ever researched that prior to
14 today?

15 A. No, it has just never been an issue that
16 I have needed to address.

17 Q. I forgot to ask it. I am sorry. Have you
18 met with Mr. Robinson in the past 24 hours?

19 A. I have, yes.

20 Q. When was that?

21 A. Last evening.

22 Q. And how long were you with Mr. Robinson?

23 A. I am going to say two to three hours.

24 Q. Did you review your testimony for today in

1 preparation?

2 MR. ROBINSON: I will object to the form of the
3 question.

4 THE WITNESS: We didn't talk about my
5 testimony. I think I did most of the question
6 asking.

7 BY MR. HARTMAN:

8 Q. Did the subject of Professor Barnett's
9 testimony come up last night?

10 A. Yes, I brought it up.

11 Q. And what did you bring up about that?

12 A. Well, for starters I wanted to know if his
13 testimony went to completion. I was -- I was
14 curious with regard to anything that went above and
15 beyond the scope of what Professor Barnett's report
16 had covered. And in particular I was especially
17 interested in how Professor Barnett handled the,
18 certainly what I see as an inconsistency between
19 the positions he took in this case versus some of
20 the publications he wrote 15 to 20 years ago.

21 Q. Did you and Mr. Robinson talk about Mr. --
22 Professor Barnett's distinguishing the difference
23 between a power press, a -- excuse me -- a punch
24 press and a press brake?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And did Mr. Robinson describe for you what
3 Professor Barnett had said?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Did you agree or disagree with
6 Mr. Robinson's description of what Professor
7 Barnett said?

8 MR. ROBINSON: I will object to the form of
9 that question. It makes no sense.

10 MR. HARTMAN: That's a fair objection. Let me
11 withdraw that question.

12 BY MR. HARTMAN:

13 Q. What is your understanding of Professor
14 Barnett's testimony as to the distinction between
15 the mechanical power press, punch press and a press
16 brake?

17 A. Well, with regard to the use of the front
18 gated foot control --

19 Q. I am sorry. I am talking about with
20 regard to the machine, the differences in the
21 machines.

22 A. I believe the most significant differences
23 in the machines that Professor -- that I was told
24 Professor Barnett highlighted had to do with the

1 speed, mechanical power presses being faster and
2 press brakes being slower.

3 Q. And you were also concerned in the
4 inconsistency of -- what you believe the
5 inconsistency of Professor Barnett's report and his
6 prior publications, am I correct?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Have you read those prior publications?

9 A. I have.

10 Q. In fact with regard to a mechanical power
11 press is there a particular type of clutch that you
12 would encounter on this type of machine?

13 A. There are two different types of clutches
14 on a mechanical power press and really the same
15 would be true of a mechanical press brake as well.
16 But there is a partial revolution clutch and a full
17 revolution clutch associated with really either
18 type of machine.

19 Q. Would you describe for us what a partial
20 revolution clutch is?

21 A. A partial revolution clutch has the
22 capability of being disengaged at any point during
23 the operating cycle.

24 Q. And a full revolution?

1 A. A full revolution clutch does not have the
2 capability of being disengaged. Once the cycle
3 begins, it has to go through to its completion
4 before the machine has an opportunity to stop.

5 Q. So on a full revolution when you hit the
6 button goes all the way down or -- strike that.

7 On a full revolution clutch when you
8 activate it, it has to go a complete cycle?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. On a partial revolution it is activated
11 only as long as you hit the button. If you let go
12 of the source of activation, it stops?

13 A. Yes, depending on the operating mode.

14 Q. Explain that to me.

15 A. If, for example, a machine with a partial
16 revolution clutch is being operated in the normal
17 operating mode, which is called single stroke, the
18 operator is required to hold the control activated
19 through the closing portion of the machine cycle.
20 The operator can then release the activating
21 control and during the upstroke the machine will
22 not stop. It will complete its full cycle.

23 On the other hand, if the operating mode,
24 is, for example, the jog mode, which is typically

1 used during maintenance and set up, during the jog
2 mode the operating control has to be held as long
3 as the ram or the machine is cycling or stroking
4 during either the upstroke or the downstroke. It
5 doesn't matter. When you release the control, the
6 machines stops at any point during the cycle.

7 Q. Okay. So on a partial revolution clutch
8 it operates one of two ways, in a normal operating
9 mode any time you attempt to deactivate it by its
10 operating mechanism on the downstroke it will stop
11 but once it reaches the downstroke it will recycle
12 up by itself?

13 A. Generally, yes, yes.

14 Q. And then in the jog mode any time you let
15 off the foot control or the -- whatever means you
16 are using to activate it, it will stop, whether it
17 is down or up?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. The full revolution requires a complete
20 cycle?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Can you -- do you today know of any punch
23 press that has a partial revolution clutch?

24 A. I don't think I would be out of line in

1 saying that virtually all punch presses that are
2 made today would be expected to have a partial
3 revolution clutch. The full revolution clutch is
4 associated with much older equipment.

5 Q. In 1978 machinery that was made in 1978
6 can you tell me of any punch press that was
7 manufactured prior to 1978 that had a partial
8 revolution clutch?

9 A. Virtually any press manufacturer would
10 have made the partial revolution clutch at that
11 time era. They were probably manufacturing both
12 styles of clutches. Certainly the full revolution
13 clutch would have still been more prevalent than it
14 is today. But I think by 1978 everyone in the
15 punch press business was probably making a machine
16 or at least offered that as a clutch option.

17 Q. I understand you are saying that's what
18 probably happened. I am asking do you have
19 personal knowledge today of any manufacturer that
20 manufactured a punch press with a partial
21 revolution clutch at any time prior -- from 1978
22 and before?

23 MR. ROBINSON: Objection, asked and answered,
24 also object to the form.

1 THE WITNESS: I am going to say no, I couldn't
2 swear to it because it was, you know, before I was
3 out of engineering school. I really didn't have
4 the interaction with industry prior to 1978.

5 BY MR. HARTMAN:

6 Q. Okay. That's fine. But prior -- so you
7 don't know the -- what punch press operators were
8 doing with regard to partial and full revolution
9 clutches prior -- from 1978 and before?

10 MR. ROBINSON: Objection. That isn't his
11 answer. He said virtually all of them would have
12 offered it. He can't specifically identify for you
13 a manufacturer that offers it. So, objection,
14 asked and answered, misleading.

15 THE WITNESS: Maybe this will help to further
16 clarify. I have in my file here the 1971
17 mechanical power press standard. The standard has
18 a section in it of rules that apply to full
19 revolution clutches and a section that applies to
20 partial revolution clutches. So certainly they
21 were both in frequent enough use that the code
22 committee addressed both. If there were no partial
23 revolution clutches around yet, the standard would
24 simply be silent on them.

1 MR. ROBINSON: I didn't hear the year,

2 Mr. Switalski. What year standard?

3 THE WITNESS: '71.

4 MR. ROBINSON: 1971, thank you.

5 BY MR. HARTMAN:

6 Q. With regard to mechanical press brakes,
7 are you aware of any manufacturer prior to 1978 --
8 excuse me -- prior to 1979 -- let me rephrase that
9 so it is clear.

10 With regard to mechanical power -- strike
11 that.

12 With regard to press brakes are you aware
13 of any manufacturer prior to 1979 that offered a
14 full revolution press brake?

15 A. No, I don't have any personal knowledge of
16 it.

17 Q. Is there anything in the ANSI standard of
18 19 -- what ANSI standard would have applied to a
19 press brake manufactured in 1978?

20 A. I don't believe there was a press brake
21 standard before 1982.

22 Q. Okay. So do you have any information
23 today that press brake manufacturers offered full
24 revolution press brakes prior to 1979?

1 A. I can pull out the 1982 standard for press
2 brakes. And again if it similarly has a section in
3 it on full revolution clutches or another section
4 on partial revolution clutches, it would be
5 certainly an extremely strong indicator that both
6 styles of clutches existed prior to 1982.

7 Q. Look at the standard and see if it exists.

8 MR. ROBINSON: I am sorry. Look at the
9 standard and what?

10 MR. HARTMAN: See if it has that provision.

11 MR. ROBINSON: Let me object to the form of the
12 question. It appears Mr. Switalski is doing this
13 but we all could do this as well and review the
14 standard that is approximately one-inch thick.

15 THE WITNESS: Okay. I believe I did misspeak
16 in my last -- one of things I said was that the
17 1982 was the first press brake standard. It was
18 not. It was 1973.

19 But I have looked at both the 1973 and the
20 1982. Neither one of them have a section regarding
21 the full revolution clutch.

22 BY MR. HARTMAN:

23 Q. So would you agree then that since the
24 ANSI standard doesn't discuss full revolution

1 clutches on press brakes that it was unlikely that
2 manufacturers were including them on press brakes
3 in that era?

4 MR. ROBINSON: I will object to the form of
5 that question.

6 THE WITNESS: I would agree.

7 BY MR. HARTMAN:

8 Q. In your report you indicated that you were
9 a proctor and helped Professor Barnett on his foot
10 control testing; is that correct?

11 A. Yes, and I was one of the test subjects as
12 well.

13 Q. Would you describe what your -- your
14 involvement was at that time?

15 A. Yes, in 1979 I took a course that
16 Professor Barnett taught at the Illinois Institute
17 of Technology in design for mechanical safety. In
18 conjunction with that class Professor Barnett was
19 already conducting some foot switch research where
20 a variety of different styles and manufacturers of
21 foot switches were brought to the class and all of
22 the students would activate each one of the variety
23 of foot switches. And at that time as a student,
24 I was one of the individuals who participated in

1 that research.

2 BY MR. HARTMAN:

3 Q. In looking at that research have you had
4 the opportunity to review the results of that
5 research?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Do you agree with the results of that
8 research?

9 A. Yes, I do.

10 Q. Would you describe for me what the -- what
11 was attempted to be gleaned from the information of
12 that research project?

13 A. What had occurred in the industry
14 particularly with regard to the foot switches is
15 the foot switch guarding evolved from no cover over
16 the pedal at all to a top cover only, then to a top
17 cover with side shields and then Linemaster in
18 particular came out with a concept with the toe
19 latch that had to be depressed at the rear of the
20 pedal before the pedal could be depressed and
21 virtually every manufacturer of foot switches
22 started to come out with a front gate. Virtually
23 all of the front gates were hinged at the top with
24 the single exception of the Allen Bradley foot

1 controlled which was hinged at the bottom.

2 So the research that Professor Barnett was
3 conducting at the time had to do with the
4 effectiveness as a safety device particularly of
5 the front gate concept but it also addressed the
6 effectiveness as a safety device of the side
7 shields on foot switches as well.

8 BY MR. HARTMAN:

9 Q. What research was done with regard to that
10 paper?

11 A. Basically each test participant was asked
12 to activate each style of foot switch as fast as
13 they could and the number of times each participant
14 was able to activate the foot switch in, say, a
15 60-second period was tabulated, which allowed the
16 foot switches to be ranked from slowest to fastest.

17 The foot switches with no covering at all
18 tended to be the ones that could be most quickly
19 activated, the most activations in one minute of
20 time.

21 The foot switch with the front gate that
22 hinged at the bottom, which would be Allen Bradley
23 product, turned out to be the foot switch with the
24 fewest activations per minute. In other words the

1 presence of the front gate slowed down the cycle
2 time when the user was required to completely
3 remove the foot out of the foot control between
4 every activation.

5 There was another method of activating
6 foot controls with no side shields. Rather than
7 stepping on the pedal by insert your foot, take
8 your foot out, insert your foot, take your foot
9 out, there was another pivoting method where the
10 person would keep their heel on the ground and
11 pivot into the foot switch from the side. That
12 could only be done if there was no side shield.

13 There was a theory proposed that a press
14 operator was less likely to have difficulty with
15 their balance while standing when activating with
16 the pivoting foot motion from side to side,
17 remaining on their heel versus where you had to
18 pick your foot up every time and put it into, bring
19 it out of the switch.

20 The research results did not support the
21 idea that there was better operator balance using
22 the pivoting versus what I will call the
23 reciprocating foot method. But the research also
24 showed that because of the -- with regard to the

1 front gated foot switch, the research showed that
2 because of the added difficulty that operators
3 would have getting their foot into the foot
4 control, they were less likely to remove their foot
5 from the foot control between activations and that
6 gave rise to a condition or a misuse that has been
7 tagged with the name riding the pedal.

8 Q. What research --

9 MR. ROBINSON: Were you -- was your answer
10 complete, Mr. Switalski?

11 THE WITNESS: I think so.

12 BY MR. HARTMAN:

13 Q. I thought so too. I am sorry.

14 MR. ROBINSON: I just wanted to make sure.

15 BY MR. HARTMAN:

16 Q. What research -- strike that.

17 What test results gave rise to the belief
18 that or the opinion that when the front gate was on
19 the foot pedal the operator would tend to leave
20 their foot in it? What -- what gives rise to that
21 conclusion?

22 A. The observations after I became an
23 employee of Triodyne. Professor Barnett and
24 I frequented many different press metal working

1 plants throughout the country. It was a regular
2 observation that when foot switches were in use
3 that had the front gate, one, either the gates were
4 taped open or spring held open or that the press
5 operators were simply leaving their foot inside the
6 switch all the time to avoid the extra work, extra
7 hassle, extra difficulty, whatever have you, of
8 getting your foot back into the pedal for each
9 cycle of the machine.

10 BY MR. HARTMAN:

11 Q. Nowhere in the studies that I have read is
12 there any indication that the results and
13 conclusions that were obtained in the paper, that
14 were put down on paper were based on observations
15 outside of the test subjects. Are you telling me
16 that that was introduced into the papers?

17 A. I am almost sure that one or more of
18 Professor Barnett's foot switch publications make
19 reference to field observations.

20 Q. Okay. Can you tell me what paper that
21 would be?

22 A. I am going have to start looking through
23 them individually.

24 Q. We are going to go through them

1 individually later. So we will do that at that
2 time.

3 A. Okay.

4 Q. How often have you been with Professor --
5 how many times did you accompany Professor Barnett
6 on field observations?

7 A. It had to be well into the hundreds.

8 Q. Those hundreds of times were in
9 anticipation of preparing a report?

10 A. I think every field inspection certainly
11 had that potential, yes.

12 Q. Are you aware of any field observation
13 that found its way into a report?

14 MR. ROBINSON: Objection, asked and answered.
15 You just told him you were going to get to that
16 later. Specifically he said he would have to look
17 through the actual reports to confirm it but he
18 thought so.

19 MR. HARTMAN: I am asking him is he aware of
20 any particular field observation that found its way
21 into a report.

22 THE WITNESS: Well, yes, in fact there was one
23 inspection that particularly sticks out in my mind
24 because I am virtually positive that Professor

1 Barnett wrote about it in one of his papers and
2 that was the observation that we found a press
3 operator -- because I was the one that pointed it
4 out Professor Barnett -- who operated the press in
5 such a way that he kept his -- he kept the pedal
6 pushed down all the time.

7 And when he wanted the machine to cycle, he
8 would release the pressure on the foot pedal and
9 then stand back on it. So in effect what he was
10 doing was using the single stroke circuitry logic
11 of the machine to allow the machine to stop rather
12 than the removal of his foot from the activating
13 control to stop the machine.

14 BY MR. HARTMAN:

15 Q. Well, once you take your foot off the
16 activating control, doesn't it stop the machine?

17 A. Yes, but this operator was keeping his
18 foot on the pedal all the time.

19 Q. Well, wouldn't that be a continuous stroke
20 method?

21 A. No, because the punch press has a single
22 stroke capability which forces you to at some point
23 release the activating control before you get a
24 subsequent cycle of the machine. So the -- it was

1 a demonstration of how critical the reliability of
2 the single stroke circuitry built within the
3 machine had to be.

4 Q. Well, correct me if I am wrong, the single
5 stroke is, goes down and up, am I correct, a
6 complete stroke?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. A continuous stroke is when you hit the
9 pedal it continues?

10 A. Another feature of a single stroke,
11 however, is that if the operator depresses and
12 holds down the activating means, the machine will
13 cycle once and only once. You get a single stroke.
14 And if the operator fails to release the activating
15 means in the single stroke mode, he will still get
16 one single stroke. But it is not the set of
17 electrical contacts in the two-hand control or the
18 foot switch that are now stopping the machine. It
19 is the internal circuitry logic built into the
20 control that is telling the machine to make only
21 one stroke. So there is a different set of
22 electrical contacts being taxed to accomplish that
23 end than what is normally done by releasing the
24 activating means.

1 Q. That's the one. Any other situations you
2 recall that found its way into a report?

3 A. That was a misuse of a foot control that
4 I think both of us observed for the first time on
5 that particular inspection. And certainly it made
6 enough of an impression apparently on Professor
7 Barnett that he wrote about it in a publication and
8 it made enough of an impression on me that I never
9 forgot about it either.

10 Q. Did that foot control have a gate?

11 A. I don't recall. I don't recall if it did
12 or not.

13 Q. And that was on a power press?

14 A. Yes, it was.

15 Q. Excuse me. A punch press because a power
16 press could be either according to you?

17 A. Yes, but the one we observed was on a
18 punch press.

19 Q. When did you leave employment with
20 Professor Barnett at Triodyne?

21 A. I believe at the end of March 2004.

22 Q. Am I correct you did that to start your
23 own business?

24 A. Yes -- well, there were more reasons than

1 just starting my own business but certainly that
2 event was concurrent with leaving Professor
3 Barnett.

4 Q. I would like to know the reasons.

5 A. Okay. I had already been involved in
6 another business. I happened to co-own a bowling
7 center. At that same time my partner who is the
8 active person operating the bowling center on a
9 day-to-day basis wanted to take his first steps
10 towards retirement.

11 So I knew that the demand on my time was
12 going to increase with respect to the bowling
13 center. I also knew that Professor Barnett was
14 instituting some changes within Triodyne that were
15 likewise going to increase the number of hours that
16 employees were expected to work.

17 And because I just did not feel that the
18 two could coexist satisfactorily at the same time,
19 I decided that it was time to perhaps leave
20 Triodyne, do this on my own and really a
21 combination of multiple events going on in my life
22 that led to the decision to leave.

23 Q. But it was basically -- I am just trying
24 to make sure I cover all of the bases -- it was a

1 lifestyle change, not a professional falling out
2 between you and Professor Barnett?

3 A. No, not at all. As a matter of fact to my
4 surprise and a very pleasant surprise, despite
5 Professor Barnett asking me to send letters to the
6 clients on every file I was handling and allowing
7 me to take files with me when the client said we
8 would like the file to remain with Bill Switalski,
9 my expectation was on the files where clients said
10 we want the file to remain with Triodyne because we
11 expect Professor Barnett to ultimately testify,
12 Professor Barnett asked me to take even the files
13 that he was going to be testifying with me. And we
14 have had a very good working relationship as those
15 files have reactivated over the course of the last
16 two years.

17 Q. Because this is litigation, I have to ask
18 questions just to make sure that there is no,
19 nothing that you felt that Professor Barnett was
20 doing wrong or any -- that caused you to leave.
21 I am just trying to clarify it was just --

22 A. No, not at all. It was a more amicable
23 separation than I had hoped for.

24 Q. Okay. So you were treated fairly?

1 A. Yes, I was.

2 Q. And during the course of your working with
3 Professor Barnett, would you agree that he conducts
4 himself in a professional manner?

5 MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the
6 question.

7 THE WITNESS: Yes.

8 BY MR. HARTMAN:

9 Q. Would you agree that you have never
10 witnessed or encountered anything that was
11 unethical?

12 MR. ROBINSON: Object to the form of the
13 question.

14 THE WITNESS: Unethical, no.

15 Professor Barnett and I did disagree from time
16 to time when it came to professional opinions on
17 some matters. And on those instances it was simply
18 that there was something in a report that Professor
19 Barnett would sign that I disagreed with,
20 I wouldn't cosign the report with him and that was
21 the end of it. It didn't mean we couldn't work
22 together amicably any more.

23 BY MR. HARTMAN:

24 Q. Again, I am just making sure that, for the

1 record, I am not trying to imply anything. But
2 when you have a long history like the two of you
3 had, it is just I need to find out if there is
4 something that you know that I should know; and
5 this is a discovery deposition. That's the purpose
6 of it.

7 A. I understand.

8 Q. Am I correct as of today you are not able
9 to determine what model foot pedal accompanied the
10 Heim press brake that was involved in this
11 accident?

12 A. Well, the only input information I have is
13 what is in this file documentation; and I have seen
14 some photographs that were taken while the press
15 was still at Cory Manufacturing. I understand that
16 after Cory closed or after the machine went through
17 a used machinery dealer, the foot switch was
18 disposed of. And, unfortunately, even the foot
19 control in use at the time of the accident wasn't
20 particularly well documented before it was disposed
21 of.

22 And from the testimony of the in-house
23 Heim personnel that was taken, they didn't seem to
24 have any way of confirming exactly what foot

1 control accompanied the new machine. So I really
2 don't have any more information than what other
3 witnesses have been able to piece together.

4 I certainly have some knowledge of what
5 Linemaster's product looks like because Linemaster
6 was a client of mine and Professor Barnett's for
7 many years while I was at Triodyne. We did a
8 number of litigation projects for Linemaster.

9 Q. Would you agree that in 1977 Linemaster
10 manufactured a foot control that had a kick plate?

11 A. Now by kick plate you mean the front gate
12 as opposed to the toe latch?

13 Q. It is called -- some people have called it
14 kick plate, toe latch and they call the front gate
15 the front gate. What do you call the thing that
16 prevents your foot from going into the cover?

17 A. I have been calling it the gate, the front
18 gate.

19 Q. And what do you call the mechanism at the
20 back of the pedal that you have to hit so that the
21 pedal will allow the pedal to go down, the toe
22 latch?

23 A. I have been calling it a toe latch.
24 I believe Linemaster calls it an anti-trip latch.